



## Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact [support@jstor.org](mailto:support@jstor.org).

## HONDURAS.

*Report from Puerto Cortez, fruit port.*

Acting Assistant Surgeon Carter reports as follows: Week ended April 12, 1904: Present officially estimated population, 2,125; one death. Prevailing disease, malarial fever of mild form; general sanitary condition of this port and the surrounding country during the week, good.

Bills of health were issued to the following vessels:

Date.	Vessel.	Number of crew.	Number of passengers from this port.	Number of passengers in transit.	Pieces of baggage disinfected.
Apr. 5	S. S. Mancunia <sup>a</sup> .....	32	0	0	0
7	S. S. Habil.....	15	0	0	0
7	S. S. Olympia.....	42	2	5	0
8	S. S. Hiram.....	13	0	0	0
11	Schr. Carib II <sup>b</sup> .....	7	0	0	0

<sup>a</sup> S. S. Mancunia for Boston.

<sup>b</sup> Schr. Carib II for New York.

## ITALY.

*Reports from Naples—Inspection of vessels—Plague at Johannesburg—Health of Italian and other cities—Meteorological conditions.*

Passed Assistant Surgeon Eager reports, April 4 and 11, as follows: During the weeks ended April 2 and 9, 1904, the following ships were inspected at Naples and Palermo:

## NAPLES.

Date.	Name of ship.	Destination.	Steerage passengers inspected and passed.	Pieces of large baggage inspected and passed.	Pieces of baggage disinfected.	Number of steerage passengers recommended for rejection.
Mar. 27	Sicilian Prince.....	New York.....	322	35	903	10
27	König Albert.....	do.....	1,265	120	1,830	15
30	Città di Torino.....	do.....	1,324	120	1,230	18
31	Massilia.....	do.....	855	70	1,215	10
31	Umbria.....	do.....	645	90	915	7
31	Calabria.....	do.....	1,104	95	1,117	14
Apr. 1	Königin Luise.....	do.....	793	100	1,022	14
2	Columbia.....	do.....	434	75	716	10

## PALERMO.

Mar. 29	Sicilian Prince.....	New York.....	459	100	650	41
Apr. 1	Umbria.....	do.....	263	70	350	13

*Bubonic plague at Johannesburg.*

According to telegraphic information of March 25, 1904, 4 fresh cases of plague were reported at Johannesburg, Transvaal, 2 Asiatics and 2 natives. There were 3 additional deaths, making 58 deaths in all, 47 Asiatics, 7 whites and 4 natives. A plague board has been appointed to superintend arrangements incident to the epidemic. This commission consists of 5 members of the town council, 4 represent-

atives of the chamber of mines, and certain government experts. The town council of Johannesburg has voted \$25,000 for the initial expenses of the commission. A cordon has been drawn round the coolie quarter where the epidemic originated and it is said that as soon as the inmates can be removed the quarter is to be burned to the ground. The whole town is to be subjected to strict sanitary supervision. Chinese are prohibited from leaving the town without a permit.

### *Health of Italian and other cities.*

According to a report of the local office of hygiene and public sanitation of Naples, the rate of mortality per 10,000 inhabitants from acute infectious disease during the last quarter of the year 1903 for certain cities was as follows: Naples, 4; Turin, 6.43; Genoa, 5.14; Rome, 7.41; Milan, 9.89; Venice, 8.47; Trieste, 9.20; Nice, 7.16; Paris, 6.55; Brussels, 8.31; Berlin, 6.58; Vienna, 7.02; London, 11.33; Monaco, 6.19; Budapest, 15.31, and Madrid, 30.62. The mortality figures for pulmonary tuberculosis for each 10,000 inhabitants are given as follows: Naples, 15.88; Rome, 17.15; Milan, 23.27; Turin, 23.58; Genoa, 25.12; London, 15.97; Brussels, 17.31; Berlin, 19.81; Trieste, 38.75; Nice, 32.04; Paris, 38.97; Vienna, 34.14, and Budapest, 33.54.

### *Meteorological conditions.*

The monthly meteorological bulletin of Naples shows that the mean annual temperature of Naples is  $16.43^{\circ}\text{C}$ . The mean for the warmest month, namely, July, is  $34.94^{\circ}\text{C}$ ., and for the coldest month, January,  $8.64^{\circ}\text{C}$ . According to the report, the mean interdiurnal variation of temperature, which occurs in the month of May, is  $1.3^{\circ}\text{C}$ . The minimum is  $8^{\circ}\text{C}$ ., and the maximum  $4.9^{\circ}\text{C}$ . An interdiurnal variation exceeding  $2^{\circ}\text{C}$ . does not occur in 56.4 days during the year, and one exceeding  $4^{\circ}$  happens 4.9 days only. An interdiurnal variation of more than  $4^{\circ}$  is a rarity.

### *Inspection of vessels—Plague report, Hongkong—Plague in Johannesburg and Bombay.*

Week ended April 9, 1904.

#### NAPLES.

Date.	Name of ship.	Destination.	Steerage passengers inspected and passed.	Pieces of large baggage inspected and passed.	Pieces of baggage disinfected.	Number of steerage passengers recommended for rejection.
Apr. 6	Sardegna .....	New York .....	865	45	915	7
7	Equita .....	do .....	853	40	1,218	20
8	Canopic .....	Boston .....	1,658	250	1,921	24
9	Italia .....	New York .....	1,426	130	1,419	22
9	Napolitan Prince .....	do .....	403	35	705	11

### *Plague report from Hongkong.*

An account of the efforts of the colonial authorities to cooperate with the Chinese inhabitants of Hongkong is given by Sir Henry